

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE EDITOR.

VOLUME VIII. NO. 28.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1834.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, ON THE STATE OF THE FINANCES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
December 2, 1834. }

The Secretary of the Treasury respectfully presents the following Report, in obedience to the "Act supplementary to the act to establish the Treasury Department."

He would invite the attention of Congress, Ist. To the Public Revenue and Expenditures. The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, A. D. 1832, was \$4,502,914 45

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1832, from all sources were 31,865,561 16

Making the whole amount in the Treasury in that year \$36,368,475 61

The actual expenditures during the same year, including the public debt, were 34,356,698 06

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, A. D. 1833, was, therefore, 2,011,777 55

In addition to this balance the receipts during the year 1833, were, from all sources, 33,948,426 25

These made, with the above balance, an aggregate of 35,960,203 80

The expenditures during A. D. 1833 were 24,257,298 49

Thus a balance was left in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1834, amounting to 11,702,905 31

The receipts into the Treasury, ascertained and estimated during 1834, are computed to be 20,624,717 94

Of these, the receipts during the first three quarters are ascertained to have been 16,324,717 94

And those during the fourth quarter, it is expected will be 4,300,000 00

Thus, with the balance on the first of January, 1834, they form an aggregate of 32,327,623 25

The expenditures of the whole year are ascertained and estimated to be 25,591,390 91

Of these the expenditures during the first three quarters are ascertained to have been 16,545,342 92

The expenditures for the fourth quarter, including \$4,462,330 99, on account of the public debt, it is supposed will be about 9,046,047 99

Thus leaving on the 1st of January, 1835, an estimated balance of 6,736,232 34

This balance includes what has before been reported by this Department as not available, the sum of about \$1,400,000, but which is now ascertained, to be reduced to about the sum of \$1,150,000, making the computed available balance on the 1st of January, 1835, to be 5,586,232 34

It is estimated that of former appropriations there will remain unexpended at the close of this year the sum of \$8,002,925 13.

Of this amount it is supposed that only \$5,141,964 27 will be required to accomplish the objects intended by the current appropriations—leaving the sum of \$2,860,960 86, applicable afterwards under permanent appropriations, and that of \$1,523,308 79, to be applied in aid of the appropriations for the ensuing year, without re-appropriation—as will be seen in the estimates when submitted, and the balance of \$337,909 14, which has not been required at all, or seasonably, for the objects contemplated in its appropriation, and will, therefore, be carried to the surplus fund. In the examination of this result, as to outstanding appropriations, it should be noticed, that one small amount of unclaimed interest on the public debt, and another of unfunded debt, though chargeable on the Treasury, are not included. Embracing those and the amount applicable afterwards to permanent appropriations, there would not be money enough in the Treasury to pay, at once, every claim outstanding; but, excluding them, it will be seen that the effective unexpended funds on the 1st of January, 1835, will be \$5,586,232 34, to meet what will be required for the remaining and unexpended appropriations, being \$5,141,964 27, or in other words, that our available means then on hand to discharge all the old and existing claims on the Treasury, with the exceptions before named, will be about \$444,268 07 more than their actual amount.

The next subject deserving consideration is the condition of

2. The Public Debt.

All the four and a half per cents outstanding at the commencement of the present year have been redeemed, except the sum of \$443 25. Money sufficient to meet the whole balance was placed in the United States Bank and its branches, as commissioners of loans, in May last, and that portion not yet paid to the holders of the debt still remains in these depositories. A part of the five per cent stock created in March, A. D. 1821, amounting to \$4,712,069 29, was, all of the 123 millions of debt existing in A. D. 1816, and of the subsequent additions to it which was left to be redeemed. It did not become payable till the 1st of January, 1835; but as there was sufficient money in the Treasury for the purpose, and it having been considered beneficial to the public to save, as far as practicable, all the accruing interest, early in July last, agents were employed by this Department, to purchase at par, if possible, the whole of the remaining debt. Between that time and the 30th ult. the Department had succeeded in redeeming about \$491,258 35 of it, and additional purchases are constantly making. In October last, the undersigned gave notice that the whole of this debt undereemed after the first of January next, would cease to bear interest, and would be promptly paid, after that date, on application to the commissioners of loans in the several States. Under authority from the commissioners of the sinking fund, this Department has since placed and made arrangements to place seasonably in those offices ample funds for the above purpose.

Thus, before the close of the year, the whole will either be paid, or money provided to pay it—and the United States will present that happy, and probably, in modern times, unprecedented spectacle, of a People substantially free from the smallest portion of a public debt.

Considering these facts, it was deemed proper to charge the whole amount of the remaining debt to the expenditures of the present year. Interest on all not paid before the 30th ult. has been computed till the 1st of January next, the time being so short—and the account for the payment of the public debt, during the year, will then stand as follows:

All the disbursements on account of the public debt, during the year 1834, will be, as before shown, \$6,161,017 46

Of which there will have been applied to principal, 5,964,774 93

And to interest, 196,242 53

The stocks, which will have been redeemed by the application of this sum during the year, are Of the residue of the exchanged 4 1-2 per cent. stock, issued under the act of the 26th of May, 1824, \$1,252,625 90

The residue of the 5 per cent. stock, issued under the act of the 3d March, 1821, 4,712,069 29

Certain portions of unfunded debt, 38 74

Treasury notes, 50 00

Making in all the principal before named. 37,733 05

There is an unfunded debt of about 37,733 05

Nothing has been paid on any of these during the present year, except \$88 74.

3. The estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1835, next require attention, and are as follows:

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year 1835, are estimated at \$20,000,000

To which add the balance of available funds in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1835, estimated at 5,586,232 34

And they make together the sum of \$25,586,232 34

The necessary appropriations for the year 1835, including those under new and permanent acts, are estimated at \$15,660,232 73. But the whole expenditures for the service of that year, are estimated to require the additional sum of \$1,523,308 79, which has before been appropriated and mentioned as applicable to the wants of 1835, without a re-appropriation, making together, \$17,183,541 52

To this add, as a contingent expenditure, about half the amount of the average excess of appropriations beyond the estimates during the last three years, 2,500,000 00

And they make the sum of \$19,683,541 52

Leaving an available balance in the Treasury, at the close of the year 1835, or on the 1st of January, 1836, estimated at \$5,902,690 82

But should the whole amount of former appropriations, current and permanent, that will be outstanding on the 1st of January, 1835, and be needed to complete the service of former years, amounting in all, as before shown, to the sum of \$6,141,707 20, be actually called for during the year 1835, there would be an apparent deficiency in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836. It usually happens, however, that of the new and the old appropriations, a sum of five or six millions remains uncalled for at the commencement of each year—and hence no real deficit is then anticipated, nor much, if any, excess, after defraying all the expenditures then chargeable to the Treasury.

The Imports during the year ending September 30th, 1834, are estimated in value at \$123,093,351—being, compared with the preceding year, an increase of \$14,101,541. Those during the three past years have, on an average, been about \$111,038,142.

The Exports during the same year, are estimated at \$97,318,724—of which \$74,444,429 were in domestic, and \$22,874,295 in foreign products—being, compared with the preceding year, an increase of \$6,655,321—of which \$3,802,399 were in articles of domestic, and \$2,852,922 in those of foreign products. The average exports during the last three years have been about \$91,719,690—of which \$69,407,976 are the average in articles of domestic products, and \$22,311,714 in those of foreign.

The revenue from the sale of Public Lands has been estimated at half a million more than the amount it was estimated for the current year, and one million more than the amount for 1833. This estimate would have been made still larger, had not the sales of the Chickasaw lands, which will probably exceed half a million of dollars, been pledged by treaty to other purposes, and not to the general revenue of the Government.

The revenue from Bank Dividends has been estimated at somewhat less than heretofore, in consequence of the sales of our Bank Stock under the act of July 10th, 1832, for the investment of the accruing income of the Navy Pension and Hospital Funds—having already amounted to \$656,600, and on which the Treasury can now receive no dividends applicable to general purposes. It might perhaps be advisable to deduct a still further sum to meet any contingency, like that of the present year, in which the United States Bank, without the consent of this Department, or the sanction of Congress, and without any forwarding of its intention, seized on about \$170,041 of the estimated revenue from this source, and has since withheld it from the public Treasury.

Believing that a similar seizure is not likely to be repeated by the Bank in 1835, under the other pretence of satisfying claims for damages, in consequence of the removal of the deposits, as set up in its second letter, this Department has estimated the probable revenue the ensuing year from this source, at the usual rates of dividends lately made on all our stock in the Bank, remaining after the sales which have taken place for the investment of the Navy Pension and Hospital funds.—But should Congress, on a full examination of the subject, think otherwise, it may be provided to supply some other equivalent for this portion of the estimated receipts.

In this explanation of the estimate of the receipts during the coming year, it is hoped that satisfactory reasons have been assigned, to show its general accuracy. This estimate being one and a half millions larger than that of last year, it is more likely to exceed, than, like that, to fall short of the actual result.

In relation to the excess of revenue received from lands over the estimate made for the year 1834, the amount from that source happened to be unprecedented, and as full returns of the very large sales in December, 1833, had not been received, it was entirely unexpected. But the actual excess, this year, though not so large as in the previous one, coupled with circumstances before named, has induced the department to submit to a larger estimate, under this head, than has heretofore been made.

The estimates for the expenditures of the ensuing year, have been graduated and modified by the following circumstances: the actual expenditures for the year 1833, did not differ much from the expectations expressed concerning them in the last annual report, except that the residue of the 4 1-2 per cent. stocks, although charged to 1833, was not in fact all reimbursed, or the money paid to the Commissioners of Loans for that purpose, within that year, but only \$13,198 of them were redeemed in the residue of 1833. Between the 1st of January and May, 1834, about \$497,697 more was redeemed, and afterwards the sum of \$759,271 was advanced to the commissioners of loans to meet the balance which was then outstanding. Partly from this cause, therefore, reducing the actual expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1833 about a million below the estimate, and partly from an increase in the revenue of nearly two millions beyond the estimate of that quarter, from causes before enumerated, the actual available amount in the

Treasury on the first of January, 1834, was greater than the estimate; having been \$10,302,905, instead of the estimated sum of \$7,983,790. The expenditures in 1834, on account of the public debt, thus became increased beyond the estimate about \$1,256,968.—

Another source of expenditure, increased during the past year, beyond the estimates, was the sum of \$75,407 for interest on the public debt, which had before been unclaimed, but which has since been demanded and discharged. Besides these unexpected calls during the present year, the appropriations in money, by new acts of Congress, and by former permanent acts, still in force, have been computed to be about \$21,000,000. These constituted a new burthen, in addition to a balance of public debt which remained to be paid, amounting to about six millions, and a balance of old appropriations liable to be called for, amounting to about five millions more. The whole appropriations thus chargeable for expenditures to the year, did not vary much from thirty-one millions of dollars in money, besides a number of grants of land of considerable extent and value, that were voted by Congress. Having presented this explanation of the principal expenditures which have been charged to the present year, and defrayed to the extent required, a basis has been laid for showing the reasons upon which this Department has proceeded to reduce its estimates for new appropriations for expenditure the ensuing year to the extent of about six and a third millions of dollars below those of last year. This is about one and a third of a million less, independent of the amount then estimated to be needed towards the discharge of the public debt. In that sum of new appropriations, amounting to about 21,000,000 of dollars, there was no permanent charge that has been deemed likely to be much lessened for the ensuing year, such as the arming of the militia and the gradual improvement of the Navy. Nor, in the opinion of this department, will the great objects for expenditure, of a character general and somewhat fixed, such as those usually connected with civil and foreign purposes, the Navy and Army, including works classed as internal improvements, Indians and pensions, admit, immediately, of so great diminution or amount, as might be desired and is hereafter expected: but as large a reduction as practicable, without injury to the public interests and a neglect of important duties, has been made in the estimated expenditures for each of them, being in all, after allowing a small increase in some, about one and a third millions of dollars.

It is anticipated that with the valuable improvements of late years in steam, and the great advantages in using these improvements for harbor and maritime defence, some of the fortifications originally contemplated, may hereafter be wholly dispensed with, or be built on a different and reduced scale; and though it is thought that only about two millions can the following year be prudently retrenched from the expenditures connected with fortifications and harbors, Indians and pensions;—yet it is manifest, that very soon the amount required for those public purposes must become still more diminished, and as our impost duties will be further reduced by the operations of the act of March, 1833, the reduction both in revenue and in expenditure, for these great objects, will, therefore, happily and conveniently for a time be likely very near to correspond. A more fixed amount for the ordinary peace establishment of the army, and some other expenditures connected with the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments, would, like what now exists, with greater precision and uniformity in the expenses of the Navy, be a great desideratum in the permanent adjustment of our revenue system, and would tend, in many important respects, to useful retrenchment.

Another important circumstance deserves consideration in explanation of the new and contingent item of \$2,500,000, now first added to the estimates for the ensuing year. It has been ascertained by a careful scrutiny and comparison, that much of the great expenditures of the last four years, beside the payment of the debt, have arisen by appropriations by Congress to a larger amount, under particular heads, than the general estimates for the year, submitted by the Treasury, and from large appropriations to objects not specifically included in any estimates. To illustrate this, an abstract of a table of the general estimates, appropriations and expenditures, during the past two years, and of all these, but the expenditures during the past three years, has been prepared and is submitted, showing a difference between the estimates and appropriations, independent of the public debt, in 1832, of between five and six millions, in 1833 of nearly five millions, and in 1834 of about three millions. The largest portion of this great increase, amounting in the two first years, from one quarter to one third of the whole appropriations, it will be seen is under the civil and miscellaneous heads, and under items classed with the military establishments, such as harbors improved, pensions, &c. For the information of the public on a comparison deemed so very important, it is proposed to publish the detailed table from which this is compiled, and a similar one hereafter, appended to the annual exhibit of the receipts and expenditures.

In substantial conformity to the proposition made last year by this Department, it would now seem still more imperative on Congress to provide that the money, whether principal or interest, drawn from the Treasury, and placed in the Bank and its branches as Commissioners of Loans, and which shall not be called for by the public creditors before the close of the ensuing year, should be repaid into the Treasury, and held under notice to creditors to receive it there; that the office of Commissioner of Loans be abolished, the duties of the Commissions of the Sinking Fund, and the provisions as to the Fund itself suspended—and such power devolved on this Department as may be necessary to a settlement of that part of the debt which may not then have been demanded; and as the Bank charter soon thereafter expires, to provide further that the books and other papers connected with the public debt, should be returned and deposited here, to enable the Treasury to guard against mistakes and frauds. The whole amount unclaimed in possession of the Bank on account of the public debt has been reduced to \$282,333, and though about to be augmented by the transfer of a sufficient sum to meet the whole residue of the outstanding debt, it will probably not remain much larger at the close of the ensuing year.

With a little legislation of this kind, every thing will be done by Congress which is deemed necessary to close up, it is hoped, forever all the once large public debt of these United States. By the payment of the whole of it with punctuality and fidelity, it is gratifying to reflect that our public credit as a nation has been raised to a high standing, and a large stock of confidence acquired from others, which in such future exigencies are as likely to happen sooner or later, in all countries will aid us to procure ample and seasonable loans without ruinous discounts or delays.

From the views before taken of the probable wants during the ensuing year for expenditures, and of the probable receipts to meet them, it has been stated, that on the 1st of January, 1836, it was estimated that there will remain a surplus of available funds of about 5,900,690. This result has been attained by considering the unavailable portion of our funds then and now on hand, at the reduced sum of about \$1,150,000, instead of \$1,400,000, as heretofore reported. But it may be desirable to Congress to know, that there is a prospect, during the ensuing year, of collecting some further portion of these funds. This will be accomplished, it is anticipated, by the appointment of some more active agents—by new compromises—and by more rigorous requirements in collections where property exists, so as to reduce further the whole amount from \$50,000 to \$100,000, and if this hope be realized, the above named available balance will to that extent be increased. A minute analysis and examination of these unavailable funds have recently been completed, and will be submitted in the supplemental report, soon to be laid before Congress, on the present mode of keeping an disbursing the public revenue. But on the other and, enlarged somewhat as this balance may happen to be from any causes, it should be remembered that on the 31st day of December, 1835, another reduction of 10 per cent. must, by the existing laws, be made from a part of the present tariff, and if the surplus in the Treasury, by a year from next January, should prove to be increased to two millions, it could not, with safety, be regarded as too great for meeting, with a reduced rate of imposts on importations, the probable wants of A. D. 1836. At all events, such is the uncertainty on that subject at this distance of time, that though something unusual in the latter part of A. D. 1836 may, in the way of final dividends on our portion of the capital of the bank stock, be received; yet it is not now possible to foresee the contingencies that may check either the present large importations of merchandise or large sales of land, and consequently reduce the revenue derived from them, or that may require an increase in our army or navy expenditures, arising from those unfortunate collisions to which all nations are liable, that feel disposed to sustain the faith of treaties, vindicate their public rights, and protect, efficiently, their commerce and citizens. No further reduction of the tariff, until that already provided for at the close of the ensuing year, would, therefore, seem to be prudent.

A separate Report, on certain subjects relating to the due enforcement of the present Tariff bill in preparation, only one of them will now be adverted to. It is the evasion of the present duty on silks from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, by their being first landed, and occasionally re-colored, or re-stamped, in Europe, before imported in this country. In this way, and by the present discrimination in favor of European silks, the revenue loses a very large amount. As some illustration of the loss by such discriminations, the recent one in favor of French silks alone amounted to over \$300,000 a year; and that now in favor of French wines amounts to nearly \$200,000 more; making a loss of over half a million a year on these two articles with only one nation.

As appears by the documents annexed, the Government has about \$6,343,400 subject to general use, invested in the United States Bank stock, and the sum of \$1,882,500 invested in different canal stocks; and the proceeds of the sales of which, if authorized in any unexpected deficiency, would, in most cases, prove amply sufficient, without any resort to an increased tariff. On the contrary, neither of the available balances estimated to be on hand in 1835 or 1836, after deducting what will be wanted for outstanding appropriations, can probably exceed a million. Should the surplus, without that deduction, prove to be about six millions, as estimated, the undersigned respectfully submits that it will require no legislation, as that amount has been about the average usual balance retained on hand for many years. No harm could arise from vesting a power in the Treasury Department, in case of an unexpected deficiency occurring in the revenue from any cause whatever, to sell such portion of our public stocks as may be necessary to supply the public wants growing out of actual appropriations. At the same time, it might be expedient to provide, that whenever the collections of the revenue, permanently authorized, should prove to be in an excess not immediately needed, or useful as a proper surplus in the Treasury, that the Department should either obtain interest for it, of the Banks where the largest amounts are long deposited, or invest it temporarily in some safe stocks, till needed, or till the tariff is again changed.

These questions, naturally connected with the present deposit Banks, and, indeed, with our whole existing system of finance, so far as regards the keeping and disbursing of the public money, might here be appropriately considered. They will be postponed to a separate supplemental report, which will be confined exclusively to their consideration, and will soon be presented to Congress.

It appears to the undersigned, that a change in the commencement of the fiscal year, and of the time at which the annual appropriations begin, would be a great improvement in the financial operations of the Government. If the year was to commence after the last day of March, instead of September, and the annual appropriations begin from the same date, many delays and embarrassments would be avoided, and the information on the condition of the receipts and expenditures of the previous year, to be laid before Congress each session, could be much more full and accurate.

Upon the subject of the new coinage of gold, and the operation of the acts of the last session relating to it, and the value and tender of foreign coin, this Department does not, until further experience is had, contemplate offering many recommendations for new legislation. A particular suggestion, deemed proper, is that the one dollar gold coin, originally embraced in the late act, should be authorized. The new coinage has as yet been confined principally to the half and quarter eagles, and has equalled in all about \$3,114,090—or in four months more than four times the annual average coinage of gold for many years past. The demand for other coins has also been promptly met throughout the year. To aid in carrying the new law into efficient operation, this Department, last August, placed in the hands of the Director of the Mint, under the act of April 2d, 1792, twenty thousand dollars, and ten thousand more in September, as it was needed, and could be without inconvenience spared from the Treasury.

It has been desirable to attempt some improvements in the Revenue Cutter Service. With such a view, all its regulations have been revised and re-published. By those, it has been endeavored to promote the cause of temperance, and thereby to increase the health and efficiency of the crews, and the safety of the public property and the public interests in this branch of service, by holding out a similar inducement to that now existing in the Navy, to discontinue the use of spirit on ship-board. Greater security has been provided for the prompt payment of their wages, and for official accountability. It has further been deemed expedient, not only to stop any contemplated increase in the Cutters, but to reduce the number of them, and of the persons employed in this service, as rapidly as the diminished temptation to smuggling will safely permit.

The survey of the coast before alluded to, has, since the last annual report, been transferred to the charge of the Navy Department, with which it seems to be more intimately and appropriately connected. With this survey, the situation and utility of our present light-houses, already being 199 in number, besides 20 light-boats, and the necessity for others, from time to time, would seem to be, in some degree, fully associated. As a measure likely to lead to economy, in not extending the establishment of light-houses beyond the real wants

of the country, and in fixing their exact localities, so important to the safety of our navigation and navy, it is respectfully recommended, that in the survey now in progress, Congress should require the latitude and longitude of every light-house to be carefully ascertained and published, the importance of its position to be inquired into, and that no new one be hereafter erected, till a report is made in respect to its public benefits by the two collectors and the commander of the Navy Yard nearest the proposed site.

The rebuilding of the Treasury edifice, on or near its former location, with the dimensions of the building enlarged so as to meet the wants of the department, and rendered fire-proof for the security of its papers, seems indispensable to its convenient operations, and to the safety of some of the most valuable records connected with the public archives.

The Indian titles having, of late years, been more extensively extinguished, the quantity of valuable lands brought into market has increased in amount, so as to place in the Treasury over three millions annually, instead of about one million, as was the case twenty years ago. Within the same period, the land offices have been augmented in number from about eighteen to fifty-three, in actual operation in 1834. These circumstances have added much to the business of that Bureau, and should clearly lead to a corresponding increase of its clerks, or a separation from it of some of its present laborious duties; as the diminution in other business, in some other bureaus might lead to reductions in the number of their clerks, to the extent proposed in the plan soon to be submitted, in the re-organization of the Treasury Department.

Attempts have been made, during the year, with some success, to simplify the mode of making entries in the General Land Office of the sales effected; some difficult and long-delayed questions of accounts have been decided; greater local accommodations and facilities furnished to the office; and increased convenience and promptitude, as far as practicable with the present force of the Bureau, have been introduced in the ascertainment of titles, and in the collection and disbursement of the large amount of revenue derived from this source.—But new legislation can alone give entire relief, in the present condition of its enlarged duties, and at least \$30,000 a year, for ten years, will be required to be expended in additional clerk hire, to dispose of all the writing in arrear, and that may be hereafter rendered necessary by the additional sales.

It gives me much pleasure to state, that among more than fifty offices and one hundred Receivers and Registers connected with the present system of land sales, amenable to the Secretary of the Treasury, and under his control as to their collections, not one, during the past year, has proved to be a defaulter, although the money collected and paid over has probably exceeded four millions.

PAPER, STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.—ALEXANDER T. REED, No 5 old Faneuil Hall, has on hand and is constantly receiving and manufacturing Paper, Stationery and Account Books, in all the branches, and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction to every purchaser. Account Books made to order, if required, at the shortest notice.

—LAWRENCE— Elastic Sates, a very superior article of American manufacture, worth double of the German.

—ALSO— Bell's Paste Blacking, now so celebrated, and which no other manufacturer can compete with in America—for sale by the barrel, gross, dozen or six, at the Warehouse, No 5 Faneuil Hall. Isaac W. Osgood Jan 1835

CLOTHING, CHEAP.—R. C. KEMP, Draper and Tailor, No 54 Merchants Row, offers for sale, at very reduced prices, for cash only, an extensive assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of Dress and Frock Coats, Cloth and Peter Pan Suits, Gents Hair and Imitation Camlet Cloaks and Wrappers, Lion Skin and Pilot Cloth Top Coats, Cloth Jackets, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Stocks, Hosiery, Gloves, Drawers and every other article usually found in such an establishment.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock is all fresh and worthy of the attention of purchasers. A. R. Frothingham.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership existing between the subscribers is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The affairs of the concern will be adjusted by E. K. Whitaker. E. K. WHITAKER. A. R. FROTHINGHAM.

Boston, Aug. 12, 1834.

The subscriber intends to close the affairs of the late firm, entirely, before January next; and, in addition to a very valuable stock, imported principally the present year, and which will be disposed of at a large sacrifice—he has just received 10 cases of French Stationery, comprising Silks, Blouses, Shawls, Flannels, &c. which having arrived out of season, he is disposed to sell at cost of importation. E. K. WHITAKER. 93 Washington st. (up stairs.)

NOTICE.—Messrs LEMARE & ISENBECK, Teachers of Music and Organists, recently arrived from Germany, respectfully inform the inhabitants of Boston and vicinity, that they have established themselves in this city, and will give instruction on the Organ, Piano-forte, Guitar, Flute, Oboe, Singing, and Thorough Bass, in a pure, classic and classical style, and on the most approved principles. Those pupils sufficiently advanced in music, will be accompanied, to improve their performance in point of time, musical effect and expression.

Having been many years Organists, they beg to offer their services in that capacity; also for the playing of organs and Pianos—which has been a part of their professional labor, and which they understand in the most thorough manner. Terms liberal, and made known at their residence, No 41 Brattle st. colm n12

REMOVAL.—The Subscriber, grateful to his friends and customers, for that share of patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed on him, and solicited for a continuance of the same, respectfully begs leave to inform them, that he has removed his Shop from 15 Water st. to 63 Congress st. (between Milk and Water Streets) where he will continue to execute his personal attention to the Watch and Clock Repairing business, in all its various branches. And offers for sale—Patent Lever, Lepine and Vertical Watches, which will be warranted and sold on the most approved principles. Those pupils sufficiently advanced in music, will be accompanied, to improve their performance in point of time, musical effect and expression. Terms liberal, and made known at their residence, No 41 Brattle st. colm n12

STOVES AND GRATES.—SARBORN & GILMORE, No 13 Dock Square, Boston, offer for sale a large assortment of STOVES, GRATES and FIRE FRAMES. Fire Bricks, plain, with crane eyes, for parlors, four sizes. Ornamented Do. with crane eyes, for parlors, four sizes. Grates for parlors and chambers, four sizes. COOK STOVES, James's patent, all sizes. W. Grates Do. three sizes. Whiting's Do. for coal or wood, three sizes. Nine Plate Do. with ovens and boilers, two sizes. Franklin Stoves, for coal or wood. C. Under Stoves, for coal, three sizes. Bell Stoves, four sizes. 17 Sheet Iron and Copper work done at short notice.—Blowers and F. users made to order. E. J. SANBORN. E. B. GILMORE. n13 colf

NEW MEDICAL WORK.—This day published, and for sale at No 54 High street, Boston, a medical work, entitled "The American Physician, and Family Assistant, in four parts—containing 1. a general description of vegetable medicines, chiefly the productions of our own country—2. the manner of preparing them, for general use—3. a description of various diseases, and manner of curing them—4. a description of vegetable and mineral poisons, given by the regular Doctors, under the name of medicines.—3d edition. Price \$1.50, single—\$12 per doz. By JAS SMITH, Physician. Boston, Nov. 5, 1834. 31aw4m

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.—The subscribers would inform their friends and the public, that they have formed a connexion in business under the firm of TABER & SMITH, and will continue the business at No 57 Washington street, formerly kept by J. TABER, where will be found a general assortment of Carpeting, Bookbinding, Rugs, and every other article usually found in a Carpet Warehouse. JOE TABER. A. B. SMITH. n7

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1834.

FOR CONGRESS—DISTRICT

No. 4.—JAMES RUSSELL, of West Cambridge.

☞ We have placed upon the First Page of this paper, copious extracts from the very able and interesting Report of Mr Secretary Woodbury—an individual who, as a gentleman, a scholar and a politician, does honor to the country.

☞ The character, conduct and condition of the opposition party must secure pity, where they do not excite contempt. The history of that party for the last few years, has no parallel in the political history of the country, whether we consider the disreputable measures attempted, the dishonorable means resorted to, to give those measures effect, or the prompt rebuke they have both received at the hands of an honest and intelligent people. It is now generally conceded that the Whigs of '34, the National Republicans of '28, and the Federalists, or Tories, of an earlier period, are one and the same party in fact and principle, under different names, assumed only to give currency to their anti-Republican, anti-American doctrines. The reception these principles have met with from the people, notwithstanding the different disguises they have assumed, shows that they, at least, look at professions with suspicion, and regard with favor those actions only which promise to aid and assist in the perpetration of their favorite principles. The contest of '36 will find the Whigs rallying under a different name, only to meet the same fate—defeat and disgrace.

Influenza.—Almost every man, woman and child within five hundred miles of this ancient metropolis, has suffered with the Influenza within the past six weeks. Headaches, coughs, agues, swelled heads and fevers, are its natural offspring, and sweats, poxities, blisters, herb tea, ipecac and senna, the weapons wherewith to destroy them. Mrs Snooks, how I sneeze—my eyes are painful and my head aches.—Mr Snooks, you have got the Influenza—you must go to bed early and take a sweat—if your lungs are sore, have a blister upon your chest, and a mustard seed poultice on the back of your neck for the headache—soak your feet in warm water, and you will feel better to-morrow. This is a poor fellow steved in hot water, plastered with smoking dough, fly-blown (blistered) and his body converted into a steam-generator, in his contest with the common enemy of his race, the Influenza. There is no dodging it—no coaxing it—it must be met with the weapons aforesaid, or, *per Hercle*, ten chances to one you are its victim—we are just from the arena ourselves, but the Edile has not yet decided which is the victor.

The Trial of Marcy, Mason, and Blaisdell, is progressing at Cambridge. Mr De Gise, examined on Saturday, saw a man set fire to the ice house—thinks Mason is the man. D. J. Coburn (Dep. Sheriff) arrested Mason, who confessed he had taken a few pictures from the Convent—and upon being pressed, acknowledged he had a piece of plate taken from the same place, which he subsequently produced. Thomas J. Cornell heard Mason relate some of the circumstances relative to the fire the next morning; the prisoner spoke of the transaction as a person looking on; the library at the Bishop's Lodge was thrown out of doors—prisoner said he took up one of the books and proclaimed 12 1-2 cents, said nothing about taking up another. Prisoner had some beads, which he said he found there. Several other witnesses saw Marcy and Mason at the fire, but did not see them take any part in the destruction of the property.

The South Carolina Test Oath Bill has passed the Senate of that State by a vote of 32 to 11. It passed the House by a vote of 90 to 28. More than two-thirds in both cases. The provision will therefore be incorporated into the State Constitution, having been approved by two successive Legislatures, and by the people.

Pennsylvania.—The Legislature of this State consists of 55 Farmers, 15 Lawyers, 4 Merchants, 3 Carpenters, 3 Mechanics, 2 Doctors, 2 Printers, 2 Manufacturers, 2 Surveyors, 2 Gentlemen, 1 Sadler, 1 Iron Master, 1 Silversmith, 1 Trader, 1 Drover, 1 Millwright, 1 Accountant, 1 Innkeeper, 1 Potter, 1 Tanner—total 100.

Georgia.—Another citation has been served upon this State, calling on her to answer to a writ of error in the Supreme Court, in which Pipe, a Cherokee, confined in the Penitentiary for horse stealing is Plaintiff.

Concert.—There was quite a numerous audience at the Temple on Saturday evening, and all seemed highly delighted with the performances.

P. S. It is very common lately in young gentlemen of a certain age to wait upon their sweethearts to Concerts, &c—but they should always do their courting before they go, or after they return. We happened, on Saturday evening, to be seated directly in front of two bouncing "gals" and their "fellows"—whose disquisitions upon love, matrimony and Italian music, would have proved exceeding annoying to any one not anxious to be instructed in the tender art.

Mr Matthews will publish the second volume of his Comic Annual at the Tremont Theatre, this evening.—He will also appear in a new entertainment, called *The Lone House*, in which he will personate five characters.

Mr Harrington's exhibitions at Julien Hall are well attended, and give universal satisfaction. He is truly a master of his art—and has the power, as *Fathom* says in the play, to "twist and turn a matter into any other kind of matter, and then twist and turn it back again."

Mrs Duff took a benefit at the Front street theatre Baltimore, a few days since. The citizens generally interested themselves in her favor, and the result was that every nook and corner of the house was filled to overflowing.

The New York Times has not said a word about drowning our "beautiful little city," since we told the story about pumping out Boston bay. A little "afraid," we suppose.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 10.—Tomorrow at one o'clock, was fixed upon for the appointment of the Standing Committees of the Senate.

In the House, a resolution was submitted, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House (if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest) any communication or correspondence which may have taken place between our minister at Paris and the French Government, or between the minister from France and this Government and the Secretary of State, on the subject of the refusal of the French Government to make provision for the execution of the treaty concluded between the United States and France on the 4th of July, 1831.

The Rev Mr Smith, of Georgetown, was chosen Chaplain, on the part of the House, on the fourth ballot.

The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency for providing by law for the establishment of a Branch of the Mint of the United States at the City of New York.

Thursday, Dec. 11.—The Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, being the election of the Standing Committees. The Vice President announced that the several Chairmen would be first chosen, and the ballots being taken, the result was as follows:—

For the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr Clay.
On Finance.—Mr Webster.
On Commerce.—Mr Silsbee.
On Manufactures.—Mr Frelinghuysen.
On Agriculture.—Mr Brown.
On Military Affairs.—Mr Benton.
On the Militia.—Mr Robinson.
On Naval Affairs.—Mr Southard.
On Private Land Claims.—Mr Black.
On Indian Affairs.—Mr White.
On Claims.—Mr Bell.
On the Judiciary.—Mr Clayton.
On Roads and Canals.—Mr Hendricks.
On Penitentiaries.—Mr Tilton.
On the District of Columbia.—Mr Tyler.
On Revolutionary Claims.—Mr Moore.
On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Mr Knight.
On Engrossed Bills.—Mr Shepley.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the remaining members of the several committees, when it appeared that—

For the Committee on Foreign Relations, Messrs King of Ga., Mangum, Sprague and Tallmadge, were elected.
On Finance.—Messrs Wright, Tyler, Mangum, and Ewing.
On Commerce.—Messrs King of Alabama, Sprague, Waggoner, and Wright.
On Manufactures.—Messrs Knight, Morris, Prentiss, and Tyler.

On Agriculture.—Messrs Kent, Robinson, Morris, and Swift.
On Military Affairs.—Messrs Tipton, Clayton, King of Ala., and Preston.
On the Militia.—Messrs Hendricks, Waggoner, McKean, and Swift.
On Naval Affairs.—Messrs Bibb, Robbins, Tallmadge, and Black.
On Private Land Claims.—Messrs Naudain, Kane, Porter, and Shepley.
On Indian Affairs.—Messrs Frelinghuysen, Tipton, Swift, and Smith.

On Claims.—Messrs Naudain, Brown, Tipton and Shepley.
On the Judiciary.—Messrs Leigh, Preston, Smith, and Bell.
On Roads and Canals.—Messrs Kent, Robbins, Robinson, and McKean.
On Penitentiaries.—Messrs Tallmadge, McKean, Prentiss, and Preston.
On the District of Columbia.—Messrs Kent, Bibb, Tomlinson, and Southard.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs Smith, White, Leigh, and Frelinghuysen.
On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs Tomlinson and Morris.
On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs Robinson and Morris.

Mr Clay gave notice, that on Monday next he would ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the distribution of the sales of the public lands for a limited time, among the several states.

On motion of Mr Clay, so much of the President's Message as related to Foreign Affairs, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations—after which, the several subjects treated on in the Message, were referred to appropriate committees.

In the House, a resolution submitted yesterday by Mr Hubbard, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the House of Representatives, as soon as practicable, copies of the correspondence, not heretofore communicated, which has taken place between him and the President of the Bank of the United States, on the subject of the Branch Drafts, and in relation to the claim made by the Bank for damages, and the course pursued by that institution on account of the protest of the bill drawn on the French Government by the Treasury Department.

The resolution submitted yesterday in relation to the correspondence between our Minister and the French government, was taken up, and subsequently laid on the table, in consequence of a statement that the Committee on Foreign Affairs had recently received a communication from the Secretary of State on the subject embraced in the resolution, and that additional information was expected by that Committee.

Col. R. M. Johnson submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt within its limits.

A Handsome Compliment.—The Journeymen Coopers of Philadelphia have presented to President Jackson a pitcher, consisting of 750 staves, and made from a part of the Elm tree under which the treaty between William Penn and the Aborigines was concluded.

The Swigs are terribly "distressed" for an "available candidate" for the Presidency.—A liberal reward will be paid for any suggestions calculated to help them out of their trouble.

The Salem Gazette states that Mr Silsbee, whose Senatorial term expires with the present session of Congress, will decline a re-election.

Municipal Court, Dec. 13.—Susan Wiggin, the girl who stole dresses and jewelry in the dwelling house of Mr Hayward, in Hayward place, having pleaded guilty, was brought up for sentence. She stated to the family where the offence was committed, that she came from Burnham, in the State of Maine. She has stated that she had an accomplice, but this is doubted. She was arrested by Constable Clapp, in Wrentham, and most of the property has been restored to the owner. Sentenced to three days solitary and two years hard labor in the House of Correction.—*Trans.*

The way it is done.—We learn that when the jury, in the case of Buzzell, retired to their room after the charge of the Judge, they were seven for conviction and five for acquittal. On Friday morning, before they left their room, they were ten for acquittal and two for conviction—but on their way from the room to the court house, the two suddenly changed their mind, and agreed to acquit. This beats a jury's marking all around for damages, and then taking the average!—*Ibid.*

The Rail Road Rioters.—We learn from the Chronicle, that the investigation of the persons confined in Baltimore County Jail, who were apprehended and charged with being concerned in the late riot and murders on the Washington Rail Road, terminated on Tuesday last, and that all have been liberated, with the exception of ten or twelve, some of whom are retained as witnesses, and the others for trial.—*Balt. Rep.*

A horrid murder has been committed at St Louis, (Mo.) An old man and his daughter, living back of the arsenal, were the victims of the barbarity of some inhuman wretch. The daughter was immediately shot dead. The father, when discovered, was still alive, though shot, and wounded with an axe. It is supposed he must have had money, as he was a thrifty and industrious old man. After committing the horrid deed, an attempt was made to destroy the dwelling by fire, a coal having been thrown into a chest; this was timely frustrated by a citizen, who was passing by and observed a large volume of smoke issuing from the building.—*N. Y. Star.*

U. S. Squadron in the Mediterranean.—From an officer of the frigate United States, arrived at this port on Wednesday, we derive the following information.

The United States sailed from Toulon, after her summer's cruise in the Archipelago, for Port Mahon, on the 24th of September. Encountering a severe gale, however, the next day, off Scio, she ran back into the Bay of Smyrna till the morning of the 26th—then leaving the Gulf, landed her pilots at Milo on the 27th, and on the 28th bade adieu to the Archipelago.

On the 4th of October, off Malta, she fell in with the ship of the line Delaware, bearing the flag of Commodore Patterson, on her return from the coast of Egypt and Syria. The two ships left Malta in company the next day for Minorca, and arrived at Mahon on the 9th of the same month. The Schooner Shark, Capt. Paulding, had preceded the Delaware from Beyrout to Malta, and sailed from that island for Tunis the same day the Delaware and United States left for Mahon. After touching on the coast of Africa, she reached Minorca on the 13th of Oct., and was followed in her arrival, the same night, by the sloop John Adams, Capt. Conner, from the U. States, by the way of Madeira—completing the number of vessels constituting the squadron. The officers and respective crews of the ships were then all in good health.

The first news communicated at Mahon to the Delaware and the United States was the departure, five days previous, of the frigate Constellation, Capt. Read, for home, with the cholera on board. The health officers of the Port, at the same time, stated that a greater degree of sickness than usual had existed for some weeks past in the town, but denied any malignancy in its nature, and reported an almost entire restoration of health to the inhabitants.

Little apprehension, consequently, was felt for the safety of the squadron, till the occurrence, on the sixth day afterwards, of a decided and fatal case of Cholera on board of the United States, gave proof of the existence of a pestilential atmosphere. Another of a similar character and issue among the same crew, one or two on board the Delaware and the John Adams, with the rapid sickening of each ship's company, in the course of two or three days, led the surgeons of the squadron to advise the putting to sea immediately of all the ships. The John Adams accordingly sailed on the 21st of the month for Marseilles, while all despatch was made to prepare the United States for a homeward passage. She left Mahon on the 26th of October, passed the rock of Gibraltar on the night of the 28th, and on the 20th of November had arrived within a few days' sail of New York. Since then, till within a day or two, she has encountered an uninterrupted succession of heavy and adverse gales, and has slowly accomplished the latter part of her voyage.

Commodore Patterson and family, and the officers of the Delaware and Shark, were all well. The crew of the schooner also continued perfectly healthy, and unless the disease became more general in the ship's company of the Delaware, she would not leave Mahon for some time.

The medical skill of Dr Rapelye, Surgeon of the United States, and of Assistant Surgeon Spencer, was most successfully exercised during the sickness on board that ship, and by the most assiduous and indefatigable attentions day and night, the pestilence, happily, was soon stayed in its ravages and its power overcome.—Three deaths only occurred out of some hundred and thirty cases, after the ship left port,—making, with two, while still at anchor, five in all. Though the whole ship's company were more or less affected at the time of leaving Mahon, in less than a week all on board were restored to their usual health, and every evidence of disease had disappeared.—*Jour. Com.*

Alabama.—We submit resolutions which have been introduced into the Legislature of Alabama, and have no doubt passed by a large majority. The Hon. Gabriel Moore, who labored so hard to revolutionize Alabama, into the service of the Bank, and to defeat the election of a democratic Legislature, is called upon in no very univocal language, to resign his seat in the Senate. Mr. Moore is another of the "death's heads" of Mr. Clay's Golgotha.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Whereas, our Senator in Congress, the Hon. Gabriel Moore, has on sundry occasions during his career, and especially during the latter part of it, both in and out of Congress, exhibited manifest and indubitable evidences of a close alliance and cordial co-operation with that combination of parties which have united themselves to oppose and embarrass the present national administration—an administration which the people of Alabama feel a great anxiety to sustain, because they believe its prominent measures and course of policy to be dictated by wisdom and patriotism, and under which they have experienced a degree of liberty, happiness and prosperity unsurpassed in any other age or clime. And whereas, in so doing, Senator Moore has evinced a strong partiality, if not positively committed himself in favor of the heretical doctrine of Nullification, which the people of this State hold to be in its practical tendencies, fatal to the harmony and perpetuity of our inestimable Union, and pursued a course of conduct in palpable violation of the known wishes, and in disregard of the known sentiments of a large majority of his constituents—the good people of Alabama—therefore—

Be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the immediate resignation of Senator MOORE would entirely comport with their wishes, and, in their decided and unhesitating opinion, with the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the voters of this State.

And be it further Resolved, That under such circumstances, it is the duty of Senator MOORE in justice to the constituency that he has misrepresented, to the remnant of devotion to republican principles that he yet professes, and to the vital and fundamental principles of our Representative system of Government, to transmit forthwith, his resignation to His Excellency the Governor, that an individual more acceptable to the people of this State, and better calculated conscientiously and properly to represent their wishes, may be elected by their Representatives.

And be it further Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby requested to forward forthwith a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolutions to the Hon. GABRIEL MOORE.

Singular Incident.—An old inhabitant of this city, a foreigner, and a German, well known to the public, was a few evenings since called on to go to a public house to see a transient gentleman, also a German, stopping there who had been remarked to bear a great similarity to him, in person, speech, and manners, and which had attracted the notice of some gentlemen present. Having attended to the call, after an introduction, the parties commenced a conversation in their vernacular tongue, relative to the nativity and paternity of each, when, after a few moments, they rushed into each other's arms, with the exclamation, "Mine Got, you are mine brother," and they wept in holy silence. The scene was extremely affecting to the beholders.—The brothers had been separated in youth, and for a period of thirty-seven years had been unknown to each other. Though the transient gentleman had been frequently here on matters of business, and the personal affinities had been before remarked, a dissimilarity of names had prevented a recognition, the one resident here having been impressed into the British service, while in London, and sent to the West Indies, from whence he escaped to this country, in a vessel belonging to this port, which circumstance induced him to adopt a different cognomen from that by which he had been known. He has since been a man of property, lived respectably among us, and has brought up a numerous and industrious family.—*New Haven Herald.*

The New York opera has within the last eight months gained a loss of near thirty thousand dollars! It is time to quit.

Foreign Items.—From the N. Y. Star.

The season has been fruitful in England and France in a domestic way. The wife of a wheelwright at Durham, had a daughter, and 21 days after a son—all doing well. Susan Whenton, of Earlsheaton, remarkable for having had twins several times, was confined with three boys—all well. Mrs Howlet, of Heddenham, had twins; her husband, aged 77, was for the first time the father of a living child. Mrs Thompson, of Bredlington-quay, presented her husband with three boys, who were named Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.—The wife of a retired soldier at Besencon, was delivered of four male children, well formed and likely to live.

That prince of intriguers, Talleyrand, though now advanced to an extreme old age,—a superannuated octogenarian,—a cripple, tottering, worn out, and emaciated, by the feverish, fretful life of excitement, he has led, with one foot in the grave, still hatches new schemes and plots to sustain his influence. He has lately had the Duke of Orleans, the young heir apparent, to a hunting party, at his beautiful estate of Valençay. All the diplomatic personages of distinction were present. His daughter, the Duchess of Dino, was very assiduous in her attentions, and the greatest bustle existed at the chateau during the meeting of this "petit congres."

The London Courier says the middling classes are gaining ground even in Russia and Hungary.—He thus characterizes the great political divisions of mankind:—"The Conservatives are the emblems of the past, the *Juste-Milieu* of the present, and the Radicals of the future. The former live on tradition, and are great because their ancestors were great. The second have present greatness, they rejoice in their wealth and power. The last live in the future; they expect to be more wealthy and more powerful than at present."

By the melting of the ice on the Glaciers, in the Canton of Uri, occasioned by the unusual heat, the body of a young hunter, who perished thirteen years ago, was discovered on the summit of a peak.

The military column erected at Sacquenay, 1792 years ago, to commemorate the passage of the Emperor Claudius Tiberius along the Roman road, has been presented to the Museum of the department of the Cote d'Or.

One of the editors of the first Gazette, published in France in 1631, was Louis XIII. Several of his MS are in the Bethune collection.

The cotton factories in England alone employ 212,800 persons. One firm in Manchester pays a million sterling per annum in wages.

An anonymous menacing letter has been published, which speaks of the late fire at London as only one of a series of conflagrations which is meditated against every public building in England.

Good News for the Bon Vivants.—The wine made this season in only one portion of Champagne is computed at fourteen millions and a half of bottles. The glass blowers cannot furnish a sufficient number of bottles by three and a half millions.

There are rumors of new wars between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, and of a revolt of the Syrians against the exactions of Ibrahim.

M. Blanchenay, Swiss consul at Marseilles, died recently from an apoplectic attack brought on by a stroke of lightning.

Nearly \$30,000 duty on eggs was collected in Ramsgate alone.

Athens is to be hereafter the capital of Greece, and the Parthenon is to be rebuilt.

There are 3000 persons imprisoned in Germany for political offences.

Mrs Bacon, 90 years of age, committed suicide by throwing herself into a well at Borgrove.

The work of the Abbe de la Mennais has been seized at Florence.

There are 1,750 midshipmen of the British navy who have applied for lieutenancies.

Pickpocket.—Mr J. Boggs, Jr. of Princeton, New Jersey, went into a book auction store in Chatham street, on Wednesday night, and purchased several books, the last of which happened to be "The Life of Barrington, the Pickpocket." He then put his hand into his coat pocket to pull out his wallet, but found that while he had been purchasing the chapters in the life of one pickpocket, another of the tribe had enacted a chapter in his own life, and furnished him with a practical illustration of the art, by cutting his wallet from his pocket. It contained three \$50 bills on the New Brunswick Bank, and \$160 in small bills on the New Jersey banks.—*N. Y. Trans.*

Shocking Accident.—The Concord N. H. Courier says that on Monday last, as some men were digging a well in that place, and having dug to the depth of 32 feet from the top, and nine feet below a curb used in digging, the sand gave way, and before the young man at the bottom of the well could be extricated he was buried alive to the depth of ten feet; and such was the looseness of the sand, that before the body could be extricated, the sand pressed the curb together, and filled the well nearly full. It was not until a new and strong curb was made, and more than sixty loads of sand were drawn up that the body was recovered. The name of the young man who thus perished, was Rufus Worth, aged 19. He was to have been married in a few days. It is a few years since a Mr Fife was buried in a well a little below this spot, on the same plain where young Worth has perished.

While the steamboat Chollan was passing up the Yazoo river, one of her passengers, J. Derby, fell overboard and was drowned when opposite the mouth of the Little Sandfower river. His body was discovered and decently interred. On his person was found 2630 dollars in cash, and a fine gold watch, which are in the hands of a young man in Vicksburg, Miss. The drowned individual is said to be from Salem, Mass.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Mr Entz, of Cambridge, (Ohio,) is devoting himself to the taming of otters, muskrats, &c., on the principle that the fur plucked from the living animal is superior to that taken from the dead. He has already been successful in taming an otter, and verified the fact, and has also discovered that the tame otter yields two crops of fur a year.—*Ibid.*

A new boat intended for the river Thames, as a race boat, was exhibited at the Exchange. It is 28 feet in length, built of Spanish cedar, patent secured, and weighs one hundred and seventy pounds. She is built by Messrs Francis & Farr. Her model is unexceptionable, and her swiftness will be sufficient to sustain the high character of our boatmen abroad. She was ordered by an English gentleman while visiting this country.—*N. Y. paper.*

Eight shafts of Granite, weighing between forty-five and fifty tons each, being a third heavier than the pillars of the Branch Bank, in this city, will be brought into town this winter from the quarry of the railway Company of Quincy, for columns to the porticos of the new Court House, erected in this city.—*Gaz.*

John F. Craig, a seaman, belonging to the ship Emerald, of Newburyport, laying at Savannah, was inhumanly murdered on Tuesday night, 2d inst.

A large white rat was lately caught at Norfolk, Va.; considered quite a pretty creature.

Simms, the Carolinian novelist, is writing a new work, entitled Yemassee, a romance of his own state.

Narrow Escape.—A lad by the name of Lathrop, who attends in the Shoe store of Mr H. J. Peak, Washington street, got up in his sleep, at half past 1 o'clock on Friday morning last, and leaped from the window of his chamber in the fourth story, to the pavement, being forty-four feet. His bed-fellow alarmed the family, who, on opening the front door, found him standing upon the steps, uninjured. In his descent he came in contact with a board, two feet in width, which was placed over the front door to turn the water, and which checked the force of his fall and thereby preserved his life. It is remarkable that he awoke not until the physician arrived, thirty minutes after the accident occurred.

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Charitable Irish Society will be held at Mr Thomas Murphy's, Federal street, THIS EVENING, the 17th inst, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN MACKEY, Secy.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Sunday evening last, James Taylor to Maria Conning.

In Philadelphia, John Hastings, of Lexington, to Sarah F. Riggs, late of Boston.

In Tavoy, 10th April, by Rev Mr Mason, Rev Adoniram J. son to Sarah H. Boardman, widow of the late Rev George J. Boardman.

DIED.

In this city, Chas Preston, 53; Thomas Rottmore, 23; John Ward, 38; Jeremiah McDonald, 38; Wm Gray, 35; Wm Colgate, 43.

On the 10th instant, of typhus fever, Cyrus P. Baldwin, 6 years, and on the 11th, Jas P. Baldwin, 15, only children of J. F. Baldwin, Esq.

On Thursday evening last, Geo W. B. son of Saml L. Cutter, 1 year.

In Salem, Ann, daughter of Thomas Spencer, Esq. 13; Nancy Channing, 66.

In Philadelphia, 10th inst. Wm Brown, formerly Newburyport and this city, 49.

The number of deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday noon, was 37.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—DECEMBER 13, 1834.

ARRIVED.

Brig Ajax, Theobald, Trinidad 16th ult.

Sch Splendid, Capt. A. C. C. 19th ult.

Sch Richmond, Albright, Fredericksburg.

Sch Mary, Patterson, New Bedford.

Sch Nun, Libbey, Newburyport.

Sch Jane, Hallowell.

CLEARED.

Br bark John, Wray, St John, N. B., Rice & Thaxter; brig Patron, Henchman, Trieste, P. S. Shelton; Coral, Dow, New Orleans; Old Colony, Crosby, Charles on; schs Margaret, Plymouth, Montserrat; Adair, Sylvester, Newburyport; La Fayette, Card, Dover.

4PM—Ships Seaman, Harding, Charleston; Gloucester, Lane, and bark Alasco, Curtis, New Orleans; brig Norfolk, Andrews, Norfolk; schs Sarah Ann, Nickerson, Richmond; Alert, Loring, Portland.

SUNDAY, December 14.

ARRIVED.

Brig Susan, Bowman, Honduras 20th ult.

Ship Lyran, hence at New Orleans, saw 16th ult. a ship on fire and burnt nearly to the waters edge, 5 miles E of Little Neck—great number of wreckers about her. On the 19th, saw a brig on Carysford Reef—mainmast and bowsprit standing—2 wreckers alongside.

At Cadiz, Oct 26, ship Factor, Thompson, for Havana next day; brig Samanitar, McKenzie, New York 2 ds; Margaret, Pepper, and a ship fin Kenzie, ar 23d, in quar; 2 Am brigs in do. Sailed 22d, Gov Morris, Perkins, New Orleans; 24th, Montevideo, Farren, Pacific; 26th, Liberia, Philad, and parted with, Nov 2, lat 31 N, lon 19 13 W.

At Malaga, no date, Hecia, repairing, having been captured in a hurricane; William, New Orleans, 8 or 10; Ames, wgt'd in Phoebe Ann, fin Leghorn, looking B.

At Gibraltar, Oct 26, Carrier, Brown, fin Genoa just ar; Mary, fin Tarragona; Ann Gadsden, from Vera Cruz; Gambia, Gray, Balt 6.

Perkins, fin Trinidad 12 days since, brig Adelaide, Baker, and Saco, Portland, wgt cargo.

At Port au Prince 26th ult, Four Sons, N Ori 26th; Pastor, N York 16; Forest, Prior, Boston do.

SPOKEN.

Nov 23, off Gommes, Chantierre, Martin, New York, for Port au Prince.

Nov 29, lat 23 N, lon 68 25, bark Richard, Rio Janeiro 49, for Baltimore.

Nov 21, lat 19 S, lon 58 12, brig Gov Coddington 52 days from Cadiz for New Orleans.

WALDOBORO Dec 9—sailed brig Hokomok, (new) Tolman, Camden, to load for N Ori.

THOMASTON, Dec 9—sailed brig Andes, (new) Kellernan N Ori; sch Solibus, (new) Burton, Apalachicola.

PORTLAND Dec 11—ar sch Senator, Chase, Philadelphia; schs Exeter, Lion, and Polly & Mary, Boston.

Cleared brig Washington, Robinson, Cuba; Chas Miller, Sweden, Havana.

12th—ar

